## Che National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 42.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1883.

THREE CENTS

## A POLITICAL PROBLEM,

On Which Some Members of the Republican National Committee are Figuring.

The Proposed Plans for Party Representation in Convention.

Cof. John A. Martin Figures Out the Results of the General Methods Suggested.

The Meeting of the Committee Wednesday Likely to be a Full One.

Col. John A. Martin, member of the national republican committee from Kansas, was importuned last Saturday by a representative of THE REPUBLICAN to say something about his plan for the selection of delegates to the next national convention, and about the other plans., Mr. Martin was full of the subject, and perfectly willing to talk. He explained his position fully, and volunteered to get up ans position fully, and volunteered to get up a series of tables showing the operation of the various schemes which will be before the com-mittee at its meeting in this city on the seven-teenth inst, and put his views into shape for publication. The result, which is presented herowith, will be found of great public interest-and of value to members of the committee and publications converges.

and of value to members of the committee and politicians generally:

It has been apparent for years that the basis of representation in national conventions was unfair. The objections to it are:

I. That under such a system of apportionment it was impossible to nominate presidential candidates who were not the choice of a majority of the republican voters, nor of the states whose electoral vote's could be secured for republican nominees.

II. The equal representation of republican voters was under the operation, denied.

toters was, under the operation, denied.

III. It made no allowance for increased representation following increased population, except at the end of each decade. THESE FAULTS OF THE APPORTIONMENT

for national conventions have really been the inspiration of the complaints against the "unit rule" and the election of delegates by states instead of congressional districts. If states instead of congressional districts. It the republican voters of each state were equally represented, it would be impossible to secure the nomination of a candidate for president who was not the choice of a majority of the republicans of the country.

At a meeting of the republican national committee held in New York in July, 1880,

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER

submitted a resolution that the republican national convention of 1884 should be com-posed of four delegates at large from each posed of four delegates at large from each state and two from each congressional dis-trict, the district delegates to be chosen by districts. Such an apportionment would al-lot delegates to the several states as follows, the republican vote of each state for presi-dent in 1880, and the republican voters each delegate would represent, being stated in the table:

THE OLD PLAN OF APPORTIONMENT.

	44	. 1		00 00	0.0	HON, WM. E. CHANDLER'S PLAN,					
	Delegates a	District del	Total,	Republican vets of the state.	Republican votes to ench delegate.		elegates at	istrict dele- gates.	Total delegates.	and blines	
Alabama, Irkaus s. Irkaus s. Irkaus s. Irkaus s. Irkaus s. Irkaus s. Informa. Information	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	10 10 12 28 4 20 40 20 20 14 20 12 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	20 116 6 8 24 12 16 8 24 12 16 8 24 12 16 8 26 14 18 26 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	56.221 42.436 89,678 27,450 67,071 14,113 23,682 54,086 318,977 282,164 183,247 121,519 106,206 68,015 165,205 185,267 54,979 550,541 10,445 41,809 441,809 441,819 167,675 68,079 580,610 441,819 167,677 68,288 45,567 68,288 45,567 68,288 45,567 68,288 45,567 68,288 45,567		Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts Minnesona Minnesona Mississippi Missouri Nebraska New York Nevada New Hampsbire New Jersey North Carolina Onio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 100 7 7 7 7 100 120 7 7 7 7 100 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	16 10 12 5 11 27 7 20 21 25 4 25 25 12 25 25 12 25 25 12 25 25 25 12 25 25 12 25 25 12 25	20 114 125 121 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125		
The total	repul	blican	vote	for presi	dent in	The Territories	18	*****	15		

1880 was 4,450,921. If the 802 delegates from the states—omitting those from the territo-ries—each represented an equal proportion of the republican votes, the basis of such repre-sentation would be 5,549 for each delegate. Seventeen states only, it will be observed

furnish such proportion.
At the July meeting, above referred to, COL. JOHN A. MARTIN,

of Kausas, submitted, as an amendment to Mr Chandler's proposition, a resolution to the effect that each state should elect four delegates at large; each congressional district one delegate, and each state, in addition to its delegates at large, should be entitled to one delegate for every 12,000 republican votes, or fraction of over half that number, cast for president in 1880. This was the first proposition made looking to a change in the old and unfair basis of delegate representation in untional conventions. Under it delegates would be assigned to the several states, and would each represent republican voters, as shown in the

COL. JOHN A. MARTIN'S PLAN.

	Deferates at large.	District dele- gales.	Delegates for republican refe.	Total dele- gates.	Republican votes cach delegate would repre- zent.
Alabatas A) kausas (California) Colorado Connecticut Delaware Plorida Georgia Illinois Iudians Jowa Kaness Rentucky Lutisians Matic Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michogat Mintesona Mississippi Jissoutt Nebraska Now York New Josey New Hampshire New Jersey Korth Carolina Onio Oregoh Pennsylvania Khode Island South Carolina Tennesses Texas Versiott Virginia Wyst Virginia Wyst Virginia Wyst Virginia Wyst Virginia Wyst Virginia Wyst Virginia Ten Territories		8 5 6 6 1 4 4 1 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1727 14 6 8 8 5 5 5 7 7 14 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1,007 1,508 4,718 4,718 2,335 2,355 11,044 6,350 6,274 6,131 6,738 4,420 2,128 4,506 6,177 5,518 6,177 5,718 6,177

170 | 826 | 872 | 867 | ....... The total republican vote for president, di-vided by Sf0, the number of state delegates of them were Germans.

under this plan, would make the basis of representation 5,254.

At a meeting of the committee held in Washington in March, 1881, Mr. Chandler proposed a new apportionment scheme, known

THE "CHANDLES-M'PHEESON PLAN." This allows four delegates at large from each state, two from each congressional dis-trict, an additional delegate at large for each republican senator, and an additional district delegate for each republican representative in the then existing or previous congress. This scheme, like that above, recognizes the fact that something should be done to secure additional representation for the republican states. Under it the representation would be

THE CHANDLER-M'PHERSON PLAN.

	Delegates at large.	District delegates.	Total.	Republican voto cach would rep- resent.
Alabama Arkansas Arkansas California Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Illimois Indiana Illimois Indiana Mana Marine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Missatippi	5664445566455664456565455664	* 17 10 10 11 11 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	114 119 117 16 6 6 9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	2,677 8,001 4,000 2,015 2,015 2,015 2,015 2,015 4,192
	268	820	1,034	

All these plans were referred to a subcommittee, consisting of William E, Chandler, of New Hampshire; Thomas C. Platt, of New York; John A. Martin, of Kansas; John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, and Channeey I. Filley, of Missouri, who were instructed to report upon them at a meeting to be held in this city on Wednesday next, 17th instant.

Since the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Chandler has proposed

A NEW SCHEME OF APPORTIONMENT. as follows: Four delegates at large and two delegates from each congressional district, with three additional delegates at large for each republican senator, and three additional district delegates for each republican representative in the existing congress. Under this scheme, the representation of the several states would be as follows:

	Delegates at	District dele- gates.	Total delegates.	Kepublican votes each would repre- sent.
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Manyland Massachusetts Michigan Mincsota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska New York Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey North Carolina Ohio Oregon Penusylvania Elhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont Virginia West Virginia West Virginia West Upginia Wisconsin The Territories	4 4 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	16 10 10 11 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	20 114 119 115 114 116 117 117 117 118 118 117 118 118 118 118	2,811 8,001 4,280 3,191 2,205 2,148 2,205 2,148 2,206 2,470 2,701 2,470 2,470 2,470 4,718 4,412 2,663 1,662 4,718 1,700 2,700 1,700

Total......... 287 1.019 1.306 In the Chicago convention of 1880 the delegates from three states each represented less than 2,000 republican voters; those from six additional states each represented less than 3,000 republican voters; and those from four others each represented less than 4,000; while the delegates from six states each represented over 7,000 republican voters; and those from seven other states each represented over 6,500. There has been a gradual tend-ency in the several states, for years past, toward representation in party conventions based on party vote, as affording the fairest and most equal representation of party senti-ment. In no less than twenty-six states this is now the basis of apportionment for republi-

can state conventions.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, has also proposed an apportionment, which is substantially the "Chandler-McPherson plan" reduced in numbers. Mr. Forbes's plan allows two delegates at large for each state, and one delegat-for each congressional district, with an additional delegate at large for each republican senator, and an additional district delegate for each republican representative in the then ex isting or previous congress. Under Mr. Eorbes's plan the next national convention would be composed of 671 delegates—170 at

territories, of which exception would be culty in settling all questions harmoniously The matter of reorganization does not con up at this meeting, nor the question of tin and place for the next convention, excepting some casual discussion that may be had on these questions. Several members of the committee are temporarily residents of Washator Logan, of Illinois; Assistant Secretary New, of Indiana, and Senator Cameron, of

Pennsylvania. The Growth of Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Jan. 14 .- Seventy-three thousand emigrants passed through Cleveland this

## ROASTING IN THE RUINS.

Another Hetel Helocaust in St. Louis--Four Persons Burned.

Three Hundred Human Beings Roasted to Death in a Circus.

Terrible Scenes at the Ruins of the Fire in Milwaakee-Bodies Recovered.

A Batch of Other Disastrous Fires in Various Parts of the Country.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—The Planters' hotel, one of the largest in the city, took fire this morning abortly before 5 o'clock, and burned so rapidly that four persons lost their lives. The greatest confusion pre-vailed when the alarm was given, and nearly all the guests escaped in their night clothes. The weather was intensely cold, and the firemen were thereby greatly hindered in their work. It is thought there were not more than feur victims. Three bodies have been taken out. The fire at 10:25 o'clock was under control. The loss on the hotel will not exceed \$30,000,

LATER.-The fire broke out shortly after 4 a.m. in the kitchen of the hotel, and extended a.m. in the attended of the noted, and extended to the paultry, storeroom, and servants' quarters. These were in a building in the rear, and detached from the hetel, which was not injured. One servant was sufficiented, one burned, and two others have broken limbs. Great excitement provailed among the occu-pants of the hotel, most of whom left the house, but returned during the day.

house, but returned during the day,

HOW THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED.

It was just ten minutes past 4 o'clock when the fireman in the engine room of the Planters' house discovered live coals dropping in the paved alloy just outside the window of the room. Going out he found the alley so filled with smoke that it was impossible to distinguish the location of the fire that caused it. He gave an alarm, and in three minutes the hotel was a bedlam. Nealy 300 persons, filled with horrible recollections of the Milwaukee holocaust, rushed hither and thither through the corridors, and down the stnirways into the office and street. The employes promptly rapped on every door, and five minutes later made another round to make sure that every one was awakened. Few waited to dress, as the smoke from the rear building, where the fire was located, had already invaded the corridors and was entering the rooms. As the engines, the first of which arrived within fifty seconds of the alarm, dashed up to the hotel, the stream of fugitives began to pour from its doors. There were men in their underclothes, women with but nightelothes and possibly a shawl or cloak, and little children hastily bundled in blankets; few were shoes. The light of two newspaper offices and a gambling house near by led the half-carzed people to temporary refuge and warmth, whence carriages soon took them to other hotels.

Some of the Scenes were the died of the . HOW THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED.

SOME OF THE SCENES WERE THRILLING, some of the serves were therefore, their effect being increased by the din of the engines and the shouts of the firemen. Soon the hotel was cleared of guests and in possession of the firemen, who, within twenty minutes, as a result of a record alarm, had thirteen engines at work. Meanwhile events in the rear of the building were of a more ugly character. The hotel, which is six stories high, fronts on the west side of Fourth street, from Chestnut to Pine, while a wing runs back on both Chestnut and Pine streets, to a depth of half a block. Thus the main building forms kitchen is on the floor above it. The two upper floors are occupied by the flelp of the house, about seventy-five in number.

THE PIRE STARTED VERY CLOSE to the narrow stairway and was carried up to the roof by the draft, cutting off escape by the stairs and forming a barricade, preventing those sleeping in the south half of the build-ing from reaching another stairway at the north end. Hence these unfortunates al-most smothered and had to elimb out of the rooms on a frame structure abutting, over the alley, and thence jump or lower them-selves by a pully rigged there for hoisting supplies. One poor fellow started down the stairs before the fire reached the shird floor. An hour later his crisped corpse was found in the kitchen near the foot of the sthirs. Another employe answered a call at his door but

STUPERFED WITH SMOKE, and two hours afterward his dead body was

found on the smoking mattress of his bed. The female help all escaped by the north staircase, but one broke her ankle by jumping staircase, but one broke her ankle by jumping to an adjoining root. The firement prevented the flames extending beyond twenty-five feet from the point of origin, but in that space they burned clear through to the root, destroying ten rooms. The fire crossed the alley to the furniture warerooms of the auction house of Block, Tyler & Co., where the firemen had an-other flowed but short field. The dament for other flerce but short fight. The damage to the hotel is about \$10,000, and to the auction This evening the workmen clearing away debris found the charred body of a man at the debris found the charred body of a man at the foot of the stairway. It proved to be that of Henry Blaney, who had been employed in the hotel since he was a boy. He was over 60 years old. The other two drad men are Carlo Rebole, a scullion, and Dennis Repoall, a carver. The hotel is a very substantial structure, well provided with fire escapes and stairways, and even had the fire invaded it its progress would have been slow. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN THE MILWAUKEE BUINS. Mil.waukee, Jan. 13.—In the course of the diernoon's work at the Newhall house ruins, eight little heaps of charred flesh and bones were found, supposed to represent as many bodies, and were taken out. This makes isting or previous congress. Under Mr. Eorbes's plan the next national convention would be composed of 671 delegates—170 at large and 501 representing congressional districts.

A FULL MEETINO PROBABLE.

A member of the national republican committee said has night that be thought the meeting of Wednesday would be a very full one, with an attendance of at least thirty of the forty-seven, and a fair prospect of more. Ex-Gov. Routt, of Colerado, is expected, and some of the other remote states have been heard from. There will be an effort to have a genuine expression from cach state and territory, and with a view to this, the gentlemen said, a rule which he thinks is still in force, to the effect that proxies must in all cases be held by republicans halling from the state for which they are given, will be insisted upon. This makes sixtened to represent at many bodies, and were taken out. This makes sixteen exhaused bodies, Lizzie Angland, a distence of them on girl, died this afternoon from the effect of injuries received by jumping from a six-story window. Dan Miniman, bell boy, is among the missing. Thomas Cleary and Patrick Coarcy, bell boys, have turned up safe. Taking the chief clerk's statement that there were 110 guests and 67 employes in the heard forty. Safe and bodies have been identified, and 16 been seved, 23 dead bodies have been identified, and 16 been seved. Safe and bodies have been identified, and 16 been seved as which as improved and will continue to improve. Mrs. William E. Cramer passed a somewhat restless night and in territories, of which exception would be proved. He thought there would be no different and the first over the province and the firs and is nervous, although doing quite well.

Mr. Cramer hears his sovere burns bravely,
and is making fine progress. James H.

Ernest, of Shullsburg, who was reported inissing, has turned up all right. Owing to a belated train, he did not reach the city muli

educiday morning. Malwalene, Jan. 14.—Two bodies charred beyond recognition were taken from the New-hall house rains to-day, making 18 charred bodics, in addition to the 23 identified dead, or 41 known to be dead in all. Mrs. Bridget

spine, from the effect of which he died Friday. The mayor has received Mr. Jay Gould's check for \$500 for the relief of the sufferers, and the Western Telegraph comeany's check for \$100. Lecal charity has responded nobly. To-day the executions from the Broadway front will reach the court in the rear of the office, and will be started near the west wall under the servants' quariers, where most of the bodies are supposed to be. There were funeral services at all the prominent churches to-day before crowded and hences.

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ROASTED TO DEATH.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—During the per formance yesterday at a circus in Berditscheff, in Russian Poland, a fire broke out in the building, and before the spectators could escape the whole building was ablase. Three hundred persons perished in the flames.

TACONIA, N. H., Jan, 14.—A fire occurred to day in the office of the Paily and Weekly Toosia, causing a dantage of over \$4,000. Dr. C. W. Huckett, one of the jublishers of the Tacsis, was found insensible in the burning building, his spine and head having Jeen badly injured by a full while endeavoring to escape. His recovery is considered doubtful. MILWAURIE, Jan. 14.—A special says: "A fire broke out yesterday in the wagan and carriage works of T. G. Mandt, at Stoughton, eighteen miles from Madison, Wis. The main building was rotally costroyed, together with OTHER FIRES.

eighteen miles from Madison, Wis. The main building was retally destroyed, together with all the machinery. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000; insured for about \$70,000.

New York, Jan. 14.—The steamer Neckar reports that is latitude 43° 30°, longitude 43° 40°, side fell in with the beig Mary Lizzie, of St. John's, N. F., on fire; took off crew consisting of eight persons. The brig had been burning seven days. The fire was kept down by closing up openings with sails and blankets. The men were nearly exhausted with fighting the flames.

Oak Harron, O., Jan. 14.—The fail here

Oak Harron, O., Jan, 14,-The jail here burned to-day and a man locked up for drunk-

ourness perished.

BASGOR, Mr., Jan. 14.—A fire in Hampden
this morning destroyed the paper mill of H.
B. Crosby & Co. and six or seven tons of manufactured paper. Loss, \$18,000; Insured for
\$150.00.

\$150.90.
Minwaukee, Jan. 14.—Larly this morning a fire broke out in P. Gaffney's store at Neenah. Wis., consuming it. The flames extended to Kimberly & Elmers's drug store on the west, randily burning that; and to the Pettibone black on the cast, containing the National Bank of Neenah, Miss Lansing's fance store, Paine's confectionery store, Kimbell's toy store and newsroom. Mrs. Kimbell's toy store and newsroom. Satisfaction of Scenari, Mass Lansing's faincy store, Paine's confectionery store, Kimball's toy store and newsroom, Mrs. Weber's dressmaking establishment, and the postofilee, quickly laying all in ruins. The postofilee, quickly laying all in ruins. The Russell house next teck fire, and burned out like a tinder box. The walls are still standing. Scaver's boot and shoe store, Clanson & Gram's general merchandise store, and Ocier's meat market followed. It is impossible to give the exact loss and insurance, fig. 2000. Gaffney's loss is \$15,000 in surance, \$10,000. Gaffney's loss will amount to \$15,000. The total loss must reach \$100,000.

Shoen City, Iowa, Jan, 14.—The dwelling of Heary Pierce, just across the line in Dakota, was destroyed by fire yesterday, his wite accidentally apsetting a lamp while he was at the barm. He returned in time to reseme his wife, who was almost sufficated, but was drived out of the building by the flames before he could reseme his two children, aged 5 in and 2 years, who perished. He was badly burned.

Cincernant, Quio, Jan, 14.—The First of the could reseme his two children, aged 5 in and 2 years, who perished. He was badly burned.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. '14.-The First Prospyterian church was burned to-night, just after the congregation had dispersed. The fire originated from the furnace. Loss, 825, 000; insurance, 88,000.

The Debt of Arkansas.

TATTLE ROCK, Jan. 14.—James H. Berry was Inaugurated governor Saturday. In his both Chestnut and Pine streets, to a depth of half a block. Thus the main building forms three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side is formed by a four-story building forty years old, midway of which, on the ground floor, is the boiler room above referred to, and the says if the people do not over this memory no living on the outskirts of the city, having the boiler floor above it. The two tax should be imposed upon them to pay it, and no dishonor can attach to them for refusing to pay unjust claims. He desires the whole matter withdrawn from the general as-sembly and submitted directly to the people, and therefore arges the submissions: the next general election of a constitutional amend-ment forever prohibiting the levy of a tax to ment forever promoting the bety so a tax to pay the same. The governor favors practical methods to promote immigration and free schools, and argest a strict enforcement of the laws to protect the vater, so that each elector entitled under the law to vote can, without fear of molestation, cast an intrammelled bal-let, and each never released by installed in lot, and each person elected be installed in office regardless of his political views. Con-oblidation of the state and congressional elections, now held on separate days, is also recom-

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Ex-Gov. Talbot, chair-man of the board of health, lunney and charity, has been interviewed as to the envernment of the institution so severely criticised in Gov. Butler's address. He says the people, when full inquiry is had, will be surprised to see how wide apart from the fact the governor's statements are. In the first place, the state beard of health, &c., has only the power of visitation and inquiry, and has nothing to do with the expenditures and government thereof, (Gov. Butler stated the contrary). It has no authority to spend money except for cherical help. Expen-ditures are controlled by the governor and nuditor. He says there is no just ground for the charges. In regard to the governor's statements as to the almshouses, Mr. Talboit statements as to the almanouses, Ar. Labout charges bins with "knownothingism," because he makes a special note that there is a large proportion of foreign-born parapers in the state institutions, and "falbout notes the fact that Gen, Butler opposed "knownothingism"

The Fire Out When the Fright Recan. New York, Jan. 11.-Assistant Engineer Joseph M. Davis, of engine company 25, made this report to Assistant Chief Shay yesterday about Friday night's fright in the Union Square theater: "One of the musicians, uncovering his instrument, must have thrown the bag on the guard of a lighted gas jet in an antersom back of the orebesten, and set fire to the same. The bag falling, burned a hole in a cane-boftom setter. After the fire was ex-tinguished we were trying to Keep the smoke from getting out to the front of the house when one of the musicians opened the door and allowed the smoke to get out. When the audience saw this several crited "Fire," and in an instant the entire house was in an up-roar. I immediately went to the front, and

A Cocking Main Arranged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A great cocking main has been arranged between Dennis Mahoney, of this city, and a Louisville, Ky., man samed O'Nell, to some off in New York about the middle of February. The stakes are \$1,990 on the main and \$100 a battle. There will be \$21 birds on a side. Mahomey in paid \$100 for his expenses to New York. O'Nell's lighters are all to be southern birds.

or 41 known to be dead in all. Mrs. Bridget Bridgman, the oldest employe of the hotel, is repeated missing tesday, making 42 bodies yet supposed so be in the ruins. She started on the morning of the fire to average the servants, and has not been heard of since. Five bodies were buried to-day. Among them was that of T. B. Efflott, a well known lawyer, who went to the hotel at 3:30 on the morning of the fire. Half an hour later he lumped from a fourth story window, breaking both legs and injuring his four months in jail and a fine of \$100. Involuntary Manshaughter.

THE WOES OF IRELAND.

The Arrests in Dublin-Daylti's Philliple Against a Crowd of Dustards.

Dunkin, Jan. 13 .- Twenty-one persons vere arrested here host evening and this morn mr under the crimes set. A number of these cested had arms in their possession. The screams were effected in various parts of the city. The prisoners are principally of the artisan class. One of them is Mr. Carey, a member of the Dublia municipality, and a well-known nationalist. He was arrested at midight in his own residence on the south side of the city, and taken to the College street tation under a strong escort. The arrests were made in consequence of secret information received last week that a number of persons belonging to a secret society had held: pselal meeting in Dublin and resolved to a special meeting in Dublin and recovery to as-sessinate certain of the more neitye members of the Dublin police force. Two of the con-spirators turned approvers. Mr. Carry had been previously arrested moder Mr. Feester's correlou act. It is not believed that he is connected with the assessination party. Buil-was softend.

was refused.

Seventage of the persons arrested had been examined at a private investigation at Dublin Castle. Some of them had signed depositions, others were not saked to sign, and some were not sworn. Several of them have been imprisened under Mr. Foster's act on austicion of being concerned in nutriders committed here, two of them for the Plagrix park crime. The knives which are stronged to have been The knives which are so presed to have been used by the Phornix park assessing were found near the promises of Mr. Carey.

DAVITT'S BITTLEFFU AGAINST A MOR. DAVITT'S BILLLING AGAINST A NOR.

Mr. Davitt appeared before a meeting at
Oldham just evening to deliver an address on
the Irish question. When he commenced to
speak he was nowled down by an expanized
gang present, who attempted to storm the
platform, but were expanised with chairs by
the occupants of the platform. A free plate
ensued, in which chair legs and brassk muches
were used, and many necessar were burt. Mr. the occupants of the platform. A free 7:ht ensued, in which chair legs and brassknuckles were used, and many persons were hurt. Mr. Dayitt called the disturbers a cownelly crew, and declared that if twenty men would follow I in he would clear the hall of the gang. He thereupon advanced toward the latter for that purpose, but was restrained by policemen succent. Addressing his epponents again, Mr. Dayitt said they were miscrable, contemptible cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in tayerns, he said, he was fighting the British government. They were drunken blackguards, and were a disgrace to the name of nationalists. If Ireland were made of up such she will earn the contempt of the civilized world. He said he had traveled throughout England, and Englishmen, although his enemies' had given him a hearing. What a speciacle for the English, he exclaimed, was afforded by these professors of blackguardism at a time when ireland was asking for self government. The police finally succeeded in removing the disturbers from the ball. A vote of thanks to Mr. Dayitt was then passed, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

A Tea Story Lottery.

A Tea Story Lottery. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The district attorney has decided that the Importer's Ten ompany, a concern which does business here by selling ten and coffee in packages that con-tain prizes, is a lottery. Their mode of oper-ations is to sell a package for one dollar, mar-nitesing a prize, which is generally a piece of cheap lewelry; and if the purchaser wants another chance he returns the first package and by making fifty same more takes another and by paying fifty cents more takes another package. A civil sult for \$50,000 has been commenced against the company, and it is stated that the authorities are also preparing stated that the authorities are use preparing to commence criminal proceedings against the cancern. It is estimated that in the last week or ten days they have cleared from forty to fifty thousand dollars by the scheme

quarreled dates of late with his wife, de-termined to subdue her. He took her to a liquor shop, where she became intoxicated. Then harrying home he heated the stove covers and poker and waited her return, when, fercing her to the floor, he burned her with the covers and prodded her hips with the poker, burning her severely. An attempt was underly the police to arrest the husband, but they were amongs by the wife, who retuced to they were applied by the wife, who refused to appear against him, remarking that she would punish him in a manner surpassing that in-

Found a Barkentine at Sea. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.-The barkenine Hattie N. Bangs, from Bull river, S. C. December 23, with 800 tons of phosphate rock or Eoston, was found on the eighth instant moor Cape Haiterns by the schooner June Bright from Boston for Beaufort, S. C. The Bangs was entirely abandoned, and a prize erew from the June Bright was placed on board, who succeeded, after a week's hard work, in getting her to this port.

A New Tenant Law Wanted.

New York, Jan. 14.—At to-day's meeting of the Central labor union, a bill was preented for consideration, the design of which is to protect tenants. It provides that tenants cannot be dispossessed without three-months' notice, and that rems shall not exceed a smacturning 10 per cent, profit on the actual worth of the property. The bill will be said actors the legislature.

Hollenback's Gift.

WILEE-BARRE, PA., Jan. 14.—John Welles Hollenback, of this city, last week presented \$50,000 to Lafayette college to endow the chair of the president. A similar gift was made by him to the college a few years ago,

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS. -The German Ald society, of Chicago, for re-f of sufferers by the Rhine floods, has raised ann's Loon, and expects to add very materially that amount this week,

—Advices from Town indicate that a bilinard set in Saturday night, and that extreme cold weather provaits in the state. Cold waves and high winds also infest Minnesota and Dakota.

-The United singing societies, of Philadelphia derman, resolved yesterlay to contribute 500 of their seneral fond for the suffices in Philadelphia and. This makes \$1,8.2 collected within the last

ore executed.

-Mrs. Aldgail Jones, a wealthy widow, 59 years
f age, and the victim of insuns delusions, was
und frazer suff and deed on the lieur of her
some in Troy, N. V. she was scandly slotting, and
was all bein no tre in the save for several

ses. She was subject to fits and lived sione.

The Yale graduals advisors one that a container of a meeting declord not to agree in the appointment of a conference committee on the matters in dispute between the Harvard and Yale university occur until Harvard actually necopia Yale's challenge to race. The Yale crew went into manual Saurday.

-Sherid Sanderson, of Springfield, Mars, re-ceived an efficial lotter from Goy, Batter Satur-day, in which the latter sold that he had engi-mity looked into the case of Joseph R. Loomis, sentenced to be larged in that city on Marsh 8 for the murder of Javid Levet, and could not in-terfers with the course of justice.

-Cheratoe, chief of the Creek Indians, again called out the ministo to perstent the naptral actions an apprehended uprastogrouthe part of epischesbuch. United Sales Accus Totaling quot to Cokemilisee, and will insist on the race distancing his troops. United sames soldiers have been condered from Fort Gilson to preserve order.

dered from Fort Gilson to preserve order.

-William Portor, the noted burgler. Is serving it has about a fin the Kings county (N. Y. panisembary. He will be recessed in March. He was worked into lithese in the shee shop, and has been allowed for some time to set as fatham, it is growing a mension of preparatory to going I so the worst again. His beautiful young wife, who attracted attention on his trial by her devo-tion to him, has secured a divorce.

## ANECDOTES OF "OLD ABE."

A Fresh and Interesting Batch of Thom by One . Who Knew Him Well.

How Lincoln Looked as a Lawyer and How He Acted in Court.

A Queer Masquerading Party He Once Organized on an Illineis Prairie.

How He Prevented a Divorce Suit and Made an trishman His Friend.

The "Crier of the Court," where " Lawyer Abraham Lauce'n " filed declarations, traversol issues and won causes, presented to a fair audience at the National theatre last right a graphic portrait of the great president in his carlier days, ere his genius leaped scross stars barriers and made him a national hero. Lincoln the lawyer, with his rugged honesty, his giant wit, his clear, illuminating inteffect, his kind heart and gentle spirit, tool out from the lecturer's pages a living, erenthing man, in whom all recognized the grand figure afterward so prominent in the executive chair, the stamp of whose genius on the signet of the nation has left an ineffaceable impression. The lecturer, Mr. T. W. S. Kidd, of Springfield, Ill., who was crier of the court at Lincoln's bone, told his story with simple but genuine eloquence. He was introduced by

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLE.

who said:
LADIES AND GENTLEMIN: We are to hear
a lecture about Abe Lincoln—not Lincoln, the
President; Lincoln, the liberator; Lincoln,
the statesman, but Lincoln, the lawyer; somethink about him as he was when he fell heir
to agony and to fame; something about his
mode of life, his habits, his thoughts, his
words; that is to say, his daily life. Because
such poculiarities in their characters are
condited by meir blographers, nearly every
great dgure of history is a kind of great monstrosity. We know nothing about Washington. He is a steel engraving. No dirt of trosity. We know nothing about Washing-on. He is a steel engraving. No dirt of-mammity clings to his roots. We will hear bout Linesin who lived where men were free and equal, and was negrainted with people— not much with books. Every man is in some such a book. He lived the poem of the year— in the fields, the woods, the blessed country. To him every landscape was a teacher, every

in the fields, the woods, the blessed country.

To him every landscape was a teacher, every flower a lesson, every grove a fairy land. A country life is in itself an education. It gives a man the idea of home. He hears the rain on the roof, the rustles of the breeze, the music of mature's fullest chorn!. You have no idea how many men education spoils. Colleges are where brickbars are polished and diamonds dimmed. If Shakspeare had graduated at Oxford he would probably have a come a petrifogging storney or a hypocritical parson. Lineoln's education was derived from men and things, and hence he had chance to develop. He was a many sided man. He has suriles as well as fears. He was not n'es d to seek for knowledge where he had it not. When a man is too dignified to ask, he ceases to learn. Elicoln was a logician. Logic is espacity, it is the child of a good heart and a good head. He was always honest with himself. He was an orator—that is, he was natural. If you wish to be sublime, you must be close to the grass; you must sit close by the hearth of human experience. Above the clouds it is too cold. The difference between the orator and the more elecutionist is nowhere better seen than in the speeches of Lineoln and Everett at Cettysburg. One came from the heart, the other was born only of the voice. Lineoln's speech will be remembered forevey. Everett's no man will read. If you want to find out what a man is to the bottom give him power. Every man can stand adversity, only a preat man prosperity. It is the glory of Lincoln that he had can stand adversity, only a great man pres-perity. It is the glory of Lincoln that he had power and never misused it except on the side of mercy. He will be known as the gen-tle and good. He would never put a man out of office without a chance to explain, so as to heave a stain upon his mane.

Now we will hear something about Lincoln. at home. I have the honor to introduce

MR. T. W. S. KIDD. Mr. Kidd, in opening his lecture, said that court oriers are not supposed to be peripated on eyelopedias, except in their own line, and hence the crier of the court where Lincoln practiced would not be expected to surpass Antony in delivering a functal oration over a reater than Casar. But criers have made so lew innovations in the old style of judicial canoply that they will not exhaust the encylopedia in presenting a few thoughts about

in honest man.

Mr. Lincoln has puzzled wiser heads than a Sir. Lincoln has puzzled wiser heads than a court crier's. Attempts to portray him are many. I do not purpose to make any analysis of him, but simply to talk of his daily walks, of his habits as a lawyer. As a lawyer he was among the first in [1] the branches of the science. Other practioners at the same bar are justly entitled to the credit of being more deeply learned in special branches of the law, but for general acquaintance with that science he was above them all. He believed that a lawyer's duty was to settle, not to create, litigation. He selfoun allowed himself to be on the wrong side, and hence was generally successful. It was thought that his strength was essain. It was mought that his strength was greatest before a jury. His voice was shrill but not unnousical, his intellect clear, luminous, and councillusive. It was his moral courage to do the right regardless of consequences which lifted him slowly but surely above his follows either as lawyer or as a president. In definition, ease of importance he was a fire or an experiment. fellows either as lawyer or as a president. In defending a case of importance he was a plature of care-worn mortality, graye to solemnity. He would carefully watch the witnesses on the stand, their looks, the tones of their voles, even the movements of their limbs, with a wirness who was what hawyers call "too willing" or "too slow" he was very adroit, and used consuments skill. He would ask the sharpest questions in a volce so plaintive that the wirness force the sting of the question in sympathy with the stance. With some witnesses he was purposely sting of the question in sympathy with the lone. With some witnesses he was purposely purylsh. In the celebrated Harrison case, where Harrison, the son of one of his obless and best friends, killed young Krafton, a student in Lincoln's office, the presenting atternoy in his argument asserted that a witness had made such a statement, but Lin-coln, in the most plaintive voice imaginable, asked him to correct the assertion, which his asked him to correct the assertion, which his opposent at once did, "I could no more re-dst the spell of his pleading tope," said the prescribing attorney, "than I could the cry of a little baby."

His general civic was the earelest, easy, chatting one. His arong point, however, was

at once genuine, spontaneous, and hitting the mark every time. On the last day of the October term, 1858, the day set apart for the learing of channeary cases, untering of motions, &c., Mr. Lincoln, Just from the stump with Foughts, entered the court room in great haste. If he had not made and made with the other hand he was feeling in 12 for the papers he wanted. As he approached the judge he said, "May it please your house, I'm like the Irish wanted. As he approached the judge he said, "May it please your house, I'm like the Irish wanted. As he approached the judge he said, "May it please your house, I'm like the Irish wanted. As he approached the judge he said, "May it please your house, I'm like the Irish wanted," said the court, "If you show the enabory," "Well," and Mr. Lincoln, "an Trish sailor was caught in a storm off a los shore, wind dead against him, radder and masts gene, and the anchors dramping. All hands were piped to prayurs. My particular Friend fall to his knees and said with unction. "O Lord, yez know I don't throuble yez arise, and I free will only before to me now, he shol, but it well be a long time before I throuble yez agint." HIS HUMOR,

Mr. Lincoln had no vanity and no enacity for precentiers to the knowledge they did not have. Nor did he healtate to acknowledge his anorance. A pedantre member of the har